AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1-31. (canceled)

32. (currently amended) A method of preparing a composition for filling or short-circuiting vascular cavities, comprising:

dissolving a sufficient amount of a solid polyurethane polymer to fill or short-circuit a vascular cavity in a solvent usable in humans and animals or a solvent mixture of said solvent mingled with body fluids to form a polyurethane solution, wherein,

said composition consists essentially of said polyurethane solution,

said composition does not stick to blood vessel walls,

said polyurethane polymer is obtained by polyadditional reactions of diols and diisocyanates,

said polyurethane polymer solidifies upon separation from said solvent or said solvent mixture, and

said solvent or said solvent mixture is separated and discharged from said polyurethane polymer once said polyurethane polymer fills or short-circuits said vascular cavities.

33-35. (canceled)

36. (previously presented) The method according to claim 32, wherein said solvent is DMSO or EtOH or a mixture thereof.

37. (currently amended) The method according to claim 32, wherein said polyurethane polymer comprises a main diol component characterized by the general formula of HO-R'-OH, where R' stands for a Cl-C8 alkylene group.

38. (previously presented) The method according to claim 37, wherein 50 to 95 % of the main diol component is in polyether form.

39. (currently amended) The method according to claim 32, wherein said polyurethane polymer comprises a main diisocyanate component selected from the group consisting of 2,4- or 2,6-toluylene-diisocyanate (TDI), 1,6-hexane- diisocyanate and diphenyl-methane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI).

40. (previously presented) The method according to claim 32, wherein said polyurethane solution has a viscosity of 200 to 400 mPa.s at 23 °C.

41. (previously presented) The method according to claim 32, wherein said polyurethane solution has a viscosity of 5 to 50 mPa.s at 23 °C.

42. (currently amended) The method according to claim 32, wherein the molecular mass of said polyurethane polymer is 4000 to 70000 Dalton.

43. (previously presented) The method according to claim 32, further comprising:

adding contrast material to said polyurethane solution for visually following said composition during delivery to and filling or short circuiting of a vascular cavity, wherein,

said contrast material is selected from the group consisting of a substance containing tantalum, a substance containing iodine, a substance containing barium, a substance containing tungsten, a substance containing bismuth and mixtures thereof.

44. (currently amended) The method according to claim 32, wherein said polyurethane polymer is linear.

45. (previously presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein said contrast material is selected from the group consisting of tantalum micronized powder, tantalum oxide,

barium sulphate, ethyl-10 (p-iodinephenyl) undecylate and tungsten.

46. (currently amended) A composition for filling or short-circuiting vascular cavities, consisting essentially of: a polyurethane solution formed from a sufficient amount of a solid polyurethane polymer to fill or short-circuit a vascular cavity dissolved in a solvent usable in humans and animals or a solvent mixture of said solvent mingled with body fluids, wherein,

said polyurethane polymer is obtained by polyadditional reactions of diols and diisocyanates,

said polyurethane polymer solidifies upon separation of said solvent or said solvent mixture, and

said solvent or said solvent mixture is separated and discharged from said polyurethane once said polyurethane polymer fills or short-circuits said vascular cavities, and

said composition does not stick to blood vessel walls.

47-49. (canceled)

50. (previously presented) The composition according to claim 46, wherein said solvent is DMSO or EtOH or their mixture.

51. (currently amended) The composition according to claim 46, wherein the main diol component of the polyurethane

polymer is characterized by the general formula of HO-R'-OH, where R' stands for a C1-C8 alkylene group.

52. (previously presented) The composition according to claim 51, wherein 50 to 95 % of the main diol component is in polyether form.

53. (currently amended) The composition according to claim 46, wherein said polyurethane polymer comprises a main diisocyanate component selected from the group consisting of 2,4- or 2,6-toluylene-diisocyanate (TDI), 1,6-hexane- diisocyanate and diphenyl-methane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI).

54. (previously presented) The composition according to claim 46, wherein said polyurethane solution has a viscosity of 200 to 400 mPa.s at 23 °C.

55. (previously presented) The composition according to claim 46, wherein said polyurethane solution has a viscosity of 5 to 50 mPa.s at 23 °C.

56. (currently amended) The composition according to claim 46, wherein said polyurethane polymer is linear, and said polyurethane polymer has a molecular mass of 4000 to 70000 Dalton.

57. (previously presented) The composition according to claim 46, wherein,

a contrast material is included in said polyurethane solution for visually following said composition during delivery to and filling or short circuiting of a vascular cavity, and

said contrast material is selected from the group consisting of tantalum micronized powder, tantalum oxide, barium sulphate, ethyl-10 (p-iodinephenyl) undecylate, and tungsten.

58. (canceled)

59. (currently amended) A kit for preparing a composition for filling or short-circuiting vascular cavities, comprising:

components for forming a composition to be delivered to a vascular cavity, said composition consisting essentially of:

i) a sufficient amount of a solid polyurethane polymer to fill or short-circuit a vascular cavity, and

ii) a sufficient amount of a solvent usable in humans and animals or a solvent mixture of said solvent mingled with body fluids to dissolve said polyurethane polymer and form a polyurethane solution, wherein,

said polyurethane polymer is obtained by polyadditional reactions of diols and diisocyanates,

said polyurethane polymer solidifies upon separation of said solvent or said solvent mixture from said polyurethane solution,

said solvent or said solvent mixture is separated and discharged from said polyurethane polymer once said polyurethane polymer fills or short-circuits said vascular cavities, and

said composition does not stick to blood vessel walls.

60. (previously presented) The kit according to claim 59, wherein said kit comprises components i) and ii) formulated separately or in a common subunit.

61. (previously presented) The kit according to claim 59, wherein said solvent is DMSO or EtOH or their mixture.

62. (previously presented) The kit according to claim 59, wherein said polyurethane solution has a viscosity of 200 to 400 mPa.s at 23 °C.

63. (previously presented) The kit according to claim 59, wherein said polyurethane solution has a viscosity of 5 to 50 mPa.s at 23 °C.

64. (previously presented) The kit according to claim 59, further comprising:

a contrast material for visually following said polyurethane solution during delivery to and filling or short circuiting of a vascular cavity,

wherein said contrast material is selected from the group consisting of tantalum micronized powder, tantalum oxide, barium sulphate, ethyl-10 (p-iodinephenyl) undecylate, and tungsten.

65. (previously presented) The kit according to claim 59, further comprising:

a catheter.